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ESSENTIALS
OF
GERMAN
GRAMMAR
—
ROESSLER

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Professor of Germanic Philology
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ESSENTIALS
OF
GERMAN GRAMMAR

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PREFACE.

This little volume is sent out in the hope that it may serve many a student who desires to learn German. It is my opinion that grammar study should accompany the reading exercises, so that the forms of all the words of the reading text may be thoroughly understood. While we have several excellent complete German grammars for schools and colleges, yet they necessarily contain a mass of statements and rules alternating with exercises, that make it extremely difficult for the student to get into his mind a good outline, a bird's-eye-view, of all the parts of speech.

In every branch of knowledge there are essentials which should be thoroughly learned, yes, *memorized*, by the student; and he is often puzzled to know just what those essentials are to which he should cling. This book contains a brief outline of the parts of speech, of the word-order, of case-constructions, and of the subjunctive mode; in fact, it gives those things which *every student of German should master sometime early in his course*.

It is not intended that this book should take the place of a complete German grammar, because many details had to be omitted, to keep it within the bounds of "essentials." As the parts of speech are given in regular order, an index was not considered necessary, and is not inserted.

While the outline is my own, I have received valuable hints from the excellent grammars of Whitney, Joynes and Thomas. My aim throughout has been to enable the student to *grasp* the subject more easily and thoroughly.

April 1902.

J. E. R.

ESSENTIALS OF GERMAN GRAMMAR.

1. a. German Alphabet.

German.	English.	Name.	German.	English.	Name.
À à	A a	ah	Ñ ñ	N n	enn
ß b	B b	bay	Ö ö	O o	oh
Œ œ	C c	tsay	Þ þ	P p	pay
Đ đ	D d	day	ꝑ ꝑ	Q q	koo
Ѐ є	E e	a	ꝑ ꝑ	R r	err
Ӄ Ӄ	F f	eff	Ծ Ծ	S s	ess
ӄ ӄ	G g	gay	Ը Ը	T t	tay
ӂ ӂ	H h	hah	ӂ ӂ	U u	oo
Ӄ Ӄ	I i	ee	Ӄ Ӄ	V v	fow
Ӄ Ӄ	J j	yot	Ӄ Ӄ	W w	vay
Ӄ Ӄ	K k	kah	Ӄ Ӄ	X x	iks
Ӄ Ӄ	L l	ell	Ӄ Ӄ	Y y	epsilon
Ӄ Ӄ	M m	emm	Ӄ Ӄ	Z z	tzet

b. Pronunciation.

VOWELS.

- a *long* = a in far.
- a *short* = a in what.
- e *long* = a in mate.
- e *short* = e in met.
- i, ie *long* = ee in feet.
- i *short* = i in fit.
- o *long* = o in note.
- o *short* = the o sounded quickly.
- u *long* = oo in pool.
- u *short* = u in pull.

MODIFIED VOWELS (Umlaute).

ä=a in care (sometimes "a" in name).
 ö=e in her (also "long a" pronounced with mouth
 in position to say "oo.")
 ü="long e" with mouth in position to say "oo."

DIPHTHONGS.

ai, ei =i in mine.
 au =ou in house.
 äu, eu=oi in oil.

CONSONANTS.

These are pronounced as in English with the following variations:

- b final=p.
- c before e, i, ü, ä, ö=ts.
- c before other vowels=k.
- ç after a, o, u, au, is guttural.
- ç after other vowels is palatal.
- d final=t.
- g final after a vowel = ç.
- h is silent unless it begins a syllable.
- j =English y.
- ſ alone before a vowel=z.
- v =f.
- w =about v.
- y =i.
- ʒ =ts.

2. Cases. There are four cases, and their equivalents in English grammar are given approximately in the following:

1. Nominative=English nominative.
2. Genitive =English possessive, or objective with "of".
3. Dative =English "indirect object," or objective with many prepositions.
4. Accusative =English "direct object", or objective with a few prepositions.

EXAMPLES:**NOM.**—This man is my friend.

Dieser Mann ist mein Freund.

GEN.—Here is the man's hat.

Hier ist des Mannes Hut.

Here is the hat of the man.

Hier ist der Hut des Mannes.

DAT.—He gave the man money.

Er gab dem Manne Geld.

He is in the room with her sister.

Er ist in dem Zimmer bei seiner Schwester.

Acc.—I see the man.

Ich sehe den Mann.

He gave a dollar for the hat.

Er gab einen Thaler für den Hut.

3. The Article. There are three genders in German, and they do not always correspond to those in English. The definite and indefinite articles have separate forms for each of them.

a. THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

	Singular.			Plural.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	All genders.
NOM.	the	der	die	das die
GEN.	of the	des	der	des der
DAT.	to (for) the	dem	der	dem den
Acc.	the	den	die	das die

b. Like the definite article are declined dieser this, jener that, jeder each, every, welcher which, solcher such, mancher many a, as follows:

N.	this	dieser	diese	dieses	diese
G.	of this	dieses	dieser	dieses	dieser
D.	to (for) this	diesem	dieser	diesem	diesen
A.	this	diesen	diese	dieses	diese

c. The INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

NOM.	a, an	ein	eine	ein	
GEN.	of a, an	eines	einer	eines	No
DAT.	to (for) a, an	einem	einer	einem	plural.
ACC.	a, an	einen	eine	ein	

d. Like the indefinite article are declined *sein*, *no*, and all the possessive adjectives:

mein	my	dein	(thy)	your	ihr	their
sein	his, its	euer		your	unser	our
ihr	her	Ihr		your		

as follows:

N.	mein	meine	mein	meine
G.	meines	meiner	meines	meiner
D.	meinem	meiner	meinem	meinen
A.	meinen	meine	mein	meine

4. The Noun.

a. COMMON NOUNS. These are divided into *strong* and *weak*, and the *strong* nouns are subdivided into three classes.

STRONG.

WEAK.

Singular.

	Fem.	M. & N.		Fem.	Mas.
N.	—	—		—	(e)n
G.	—	— (e)s		—	(e)n
D.	—	— (e)		—	(e)n
A.	—	—		—	(e)n

Plural.

N.	..	.. e	.. er	.. (e)n
G.	..	.. e	.. er	.. (e)n
D.	.. n	.. en	.. ern	.. (e)n
A.	..	.. e	.. er	.. (e)n

Note carefully the following general rules :

1. Nouns are classified according to the ending of the nominative plural.
2. All nouns in the dative plural must have *n*.
3. All *feminine* nouns remain unchanged in the singular.
4. To the 1. class of the strong declension belong dissyllabic *masc.* and *neut.* nouns ending with ***el, em, en, er, chen,lein, sel***, and two *fem.* nouns, *Mutter* mother, and *Tochter* daughter.
5. To the 2. class belong *masc.*, *fem.* and *neut.* nouns, mostly monosyllabic.
6. To the 3. class belong *mas.* and *neut.* nouns, mostly monosyllabic. *No* feminines.
7. To the weak declension belong :
 - (1) Nearly all *fem.* dissyllabic nouns.
 - (2) Most *mas.* dissyllabic nouns ending with *e*.
 - (3) Some *mas.* and *fem.* monosyllabic nouns.
 - (4) Foreign nouns with accent on last syllable.
8. The vowel (*a, o, u, or au*) in the plural is modified (umlauted) in the *first* class *sometimes*, in the *second* class *usually*, in the *third* class *always*, and in the *weak* declension *never*. If the singular has the umlaut, then it remains throughout the declension.

EXAMPLES OF NOUN DECLENSION:

STRONG—1. CLASS.

Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
der Vater father	das Fenster window	die Mutter mother
des Vaters	des Fensters	der Mutter
dem Vater	dem Fenster	der Mutter
den Vater	das Fenster	die Mutter
die Väter fathers	Fenster windows	Mütter mothers
der Väter	Fenster	Mütter
den Vätern	Fenstern	Müttern
die Väter	Fenster	Mütter

STRONG—2. CLASS.

Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
der Sohn son	das Jahr year	die Hand hand
des Sohnes	des Jahres	der Hand
dem Sohne	dem Jahre	der Hand
den Sohn	das Jahr	die Hand
die Söhne sons	Jahre years	Hände hands
der Söhne	Jahre	Hände
den Söhnen	Jahren	Händen
die Söhne	Jahre	Hände

STRONG—3. CLASS.

Masc.	Neut.
der Mann man	das Buch book
des Mannes	des Buches
dem Manne	dem Buche
den Mann	das Buch
die Männer men	Bücher books
der Männer	Bücher
den Männern	Büchern
die Männer	Bücher

WEAK.

Masc.	Masc.	Fem.	Fem.
der Knabe boy	Bär bear	die Blume flower	Frau woman
des Knaben	Bären	der Blume	Frau
dem Knaben	Bären	der Blume	Frau
den Knaben	Bären	die Blume	Frau
die Knaben	Bären	Blumen	Frauen
der Knaben	Bären	Blumen	Frauen
den Knaben	Bären	Blumen	Frauen
die Knaben	Bären	Blumen	Frauen

MIXED.

Some nouns are *strong* in the singular and *weak* in the plural; as:

der Bauer	peasant	das Ohr	ear
des Bauers		des Ohres	
dem Bauer		dem Ohr	
den Bauer		das Ohr	
die Bauern		die Ohren	
der Bauern		der Ohren	
den Bauern		den Ohren	
die Bauern		die Ohren	

b. PROPER NOUNS are variously declined. The following examples will illustrate the forms. For further information see grammar.

Karl	der Karl	Clara	Marie	die Marie
Karls	des Karl	Claras	Mariens	der Marie
Karl	dem Karl	Clara	Marien	der Marie
Karl	den Karl	Clara	Marien	die Marie

c. FOREIGN NOUNS. Some are Germanized to the extent that they are inflected according to the German outline, while others are not, and these retain the inflection of the language from which they come.

5. The Adjective.

a. CONSTRUCTIONS:

1. Predicative—Der Apfel ist **reif**.
2. Attributive—Der **reife** Apfel ist sauer.
3. Appositive—Wir waren Kinder, **Klein** und **froh**.
4. Factitive—Er malt das Haus **rot**.
5. As adverbial predicate—„**Fest** steht und **treu** die Wacht am Rhein.“ Der Hut hängt **hoch** an der Wand.

NOTE 1. The term "adjective" in German means a descriptive or qualifying adjective.

NOTE 2. Only the attributive adjective is inflected, while the others take no endings.

b. DECLENSION OF THE ATTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVE.

1. *Strong.* If the adjective is not preceded by one of the articles (or one of the demonstratives and possessives of like inflection) it takes the endings of *dieser*, which are called *strong* endings.

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. guter Wein	warme Suppe	rotes Papier
G. gutes Weines	warmer Suppe	rotes Papiere
D. gutem Weine	warmer Suppe	rotet Papiere
A. guten Wein	warme Suppe	rotes Papier
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. gute Weine	warme Suppen	rote Papiere
G. guter Weine	warmer Suppen	roter Papiere
D. guten Weinen	warmen Suppen	rotent Papieren
A. gute Weine	warme Suppen	rote Papiere

NOTE. In the genitive sing., *masc.* and *neut.*, the adjective usually takes *en* instead of *es* for the sake of euphony.

c. *Weak.* When the attributive adjective is preceded by the definite article *der*, or by *dieser*, *jener*, *jeder*, *mancher*, *solcher*, it takes other endings which are called the *weak* endings.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
	Masc.	
N.	der gute Mann	die guten Männer
G.	des guten Mannes	der guten Männer
D.	dem guten Manne	den guten Männern
A.	den guten Mann	die guten Männer
	Fem.	
N.	die gute Frau	die guten Frauen
G.	der guten Frau	der guten Frauen
D.	der guten Frau	den guten Frauen
A.	die gute Frau	die guten Frauen
	Neut.	
N.	das gute Kind	die guten Kinder
G.	des guten Kindes	der guten Kinder
D.	dem guten Kinde	den guten Kindern
A.	das gute Kind	die guten Kinder

d. MIXED. When the attributive adjective is preceded by the indefinite article **ein**, or by **kein**, and the possessives **mein, dein, sein, ihr, euer, Ihr, unser**, it takes *strong* endings in *three* places, and *weak* endings in all other places.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	mein guter	meine gute	mein gutes
G.	meines guten	meiner guten	meines guten
D.	meinem guten	meiner guten	meinem guten
A.	meinen guten	meine gute	mein gutes

Plural:—N. **meine guten** D. **meinen guten**
 G. **meiner guten** A. **meine guten**

Note 1. When an adjective is used as a substantive, it is written with capital initial, and takes the same ending it would if the noun, which is omitted, were expressed.

Der Deutsche [Mann] liebt das Gute.

Ich habe den Franken gesehen.

Note 2. Names of cities and places when used adjectively always take the ending **er**.

Er hat den Kölner Dom gesehen.

He has seen the Cologne cathedral.

Ist das eine Chicagoer Zeitung?

Is that a Chicago newspaper?

Note 3. Adjectives of the comparative and superlative degrees take the same case-endings as those of the positive degree.

Note 4. Adjectives after **nichts, etwas, was**, are always written with a capital initial, and take strong neuter endings.

Er hat etwas Gutes zu Hause.

Sie hat mir nichts Schlechtes gesagt.

Was hat er denn Strafliches gethan?

What has he done [that is] punishable?

6. The Pronoun.

a. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

First Person.

SINGULAR.

ich	I
meiner	of me
mir	to (for) me
mir	me

PLURAL.

wir	we
uns	of us
uns	to (for) us
uns	us

Second Person.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

Familiar.	Polite.	Familiar.	Polite.
du	thou (you)	Sie	ihr
deiner	of thee (you)	Ihrer	euer
dir	to thee (you)	Ihnen	euch
dir	thee (you)	Sie	euch

Third Person.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	All genders.
er	he	sie	they
seiner	of him	ihrer	of her
ihm	to him	ihr	to her
ihn	him	sie	her
		es	it

NOTE 1. The *polite form* of the second person is of the same form as the third plural, but *always* written with a capital initial.

NOTE 2. The genitive forms of the personal pronouns are *not* possessive adjectives, nor possessive pronouns.

Example of a personal pronoun, gen. case :

He thinks of me. Er denkt **meiner**.

Example of a possessive adjective :

My hat is lost. **Mein** Hut ist verloren.

Example of a possessive pronoun :

Mine is lost. **Meiner** ist verloren.

NOTE 3. Instead of the pronouns in the dative and accusative after prepositions referring to things without life, **da** there (or **dar**) is used in composition with the preposition.

dafür = for it	darin = in it
damit = with it	daraus = out of it
dadurch = through it	darüber = over it, about it
dabei = by it	darum = around it
daneben = next to it	dagegen = against it
darnach = after it	dahinter = behind it
darauf = on it	darunter = under it
daron = at it	dazwischen = between them

b. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

1ST FORM.	2ND FORM.	3RD FORM.
1. mine = meiner	der meine	der meinige
ours = unserer	der unsere	der unfrige
2. yours, thine = deiner	der deine	der deinige
yours = eurer	der eure	der eurige
yours = Ihrer	der Ihre	der Ihrige
3. his, its = seiner	der seine	der seinige
hers = ihrer	der ihre	der ihrige
theirs = ihrer	der ihre	der ihrige

NOTE 1. The possessive pronouns of the 1st form are declined like dieser.

N. meiner	meine	meines	meine
G. meines	meiner	meines	meiner
D. meinem	meiner	meinem	meinen
A. meinen	meine	meines	meine

NOTE 2. The possessive pronouns of the 2nd form take the weak endings of the adjective.

N. der meine	die meine	das meine
G. des meinen	der meinen	des meinen
D. dem meinen	der meinen	dem meinen
A. den meinen	die meine	das meine

Plural.—N. die meinen D. den meinen

G. der meinen A. die meinen

NOTE 3. The possessive pronouns of the 3rd form differ from those of the 2nd form only by the insertion of the syllable *ig*. This form cannot be used without the article.

NOTE 4. The student should distinguish carefully between the *possessive pronoun* and the *possessive adjective*.

Possessive Adjective—Mein (my) Buch ist alt.

Possessive Pronoun—Meines (mine) ist neu.

c. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. <i>dieser</i> , this	4. <i>der</i> , this, that
2. <i>jener</i> , that	5. <i>derjenige</i> , that
3. <i>solcher</i> , such	6. <i>derselbe</i> , the same

NOTE 1. *Dieser*, *jener*, *solcher*, are declined like the demonstrative adjectives. (See 3, b.)

NOTE 2. *Der* as adjective is declined like the definite article, but as a pronoun it is declined as follows:

<i>der</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>das</i>	<i>die</i>
<i>dessen</i>	<i>deren</i>	<i>dessen</i>	<i>deren, derer</i>
<i>dem</i>	<i>der</i>	<i>dem</i>	<i>denen</i>
<i>den</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>das</i>	<i>die</i>

NOTE 3. *Derjenige* is declined as follows:

N.	<i>derjenige</i>	<i>diejenige</i>	<i>dasjenige</i>
G.	<i>desjenigen</i>	<i>derjenigen</i>	<i>desjenigen</i>
D.	<i>demjenigen</i>	<i>derjenigen</i>	<i>demjenigen</i>
A.	<i>denjenigen</i>	<i>diejenige</i>	<i>dasjenige</i>
<i>Plural</i> :	<i>N. diejenigen</i>	<i>D. denjenigen</i>	
	<i>G. derjenigen</i>	<i>A. diejenigen</i>	

NOTE 4. *Derselbe* is declined as is *derjenige*.

d. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

These are :

<i>wer</i>	who?
<i>was</i>	what?
<i>welcher</i>	which, what (adj.)?
<i>was für ein</i>	what kind of a?

1. The declensions of the first two are:

Masc. and Fem.		Neut.
<i>wer</i>	who?	<i>was</i> what?
<i>wessen</i>	whose?	<i>wessen</i> of what?
<i>wem</i>	to (for) whom?	(dative is wanting)
<i>wen</i>	who?	<i>was</i> what?

2. *Welcher* is declined like *dieser*.

3. The expression *was für ein* is used as an interrogative adjective and only the *ein* is inflected. Sometimes the *was* is separated from *für ein*:

Was für einen Hut haben Sie da? =

Was haben Sie da für einen Hut?

4. Instead of using a dative, or accusative of **was** with a preposition, **wo** where (before a vowel **wor**) is used in composition, as:

wobon	of what?	worin	in what?
wodur̄	through what?	worauf	on what?
womit	with what?	wonauf	after what?

e. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

There are three relative pronouns which are declined as follows:

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	All genders.
N. der	die	das	die
G. dessen	deren	dessen	deren
D. dem	der	dem	denen
A. den	die	das	die
N. welcher	welche	welches	welche
G. dessen	deren	dessen	deren
D. welchem	welcher	welchem	welchen
A. welchen	welche	welches	welche
M. & F.		Neut.	
N.	wer	was	
G.	wessen	wessen	
D.	wem	(dative is wanting)	
A.	wen	was	

NOTE 1. **Der** and **welcher** are used as *definite relatives*.

NOTE 2. **Wer** and **was** are used as *general or indefinite relatives*.

NOTE 3. In every relative clause the *finite* (or auxiliary) verb must stand at the end.

NOTE 4. Observe carefully the relative pronouns and verbs in the following sentences:

Nom.—Hier ist der Mann, **der** (welcher) mein Buch fand.

Gen.—Der Mann, **dessen** Sohn mein Buch verloren hat, ist mein Nachbar.

Dat.—Der Mann, **wem** ich gestern einen Apfel gab, hat mir heute ein Buch gebracht.

Acc.—Hier ist der Hut, **den** (welchen) ich gestern gekauft habe.

f. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

1. These are :

Jemand somebody, takes es in genitive.

Niemand nobody, " es " "

Jedermann everybody " s " "

Man one, they, etc., only used in nom. case.

Einer one, declined like dieser.

Reiner no one, pl. none, declined like dieser.

Etwas something, indeclinable.

Nichts nothing, "

Jeglicher each, every, declined like dieser.

Jedweder " " " " "

Aller all, " " " " when

alone before a noun, but the stem **all** may remain uninflected if it stands before an article or demonstrative.

Einige some (pl.), decl. like plural of dieser.

Etliche some (pl.), " " " " "

Wenige few (pl.), " " " " "

Viele many (pl.), " " " " "

Biel much, not usually declined in singular.

Wenig little, " " " " "

7. Outline of German Verbs.

1. Auxiliary verbs : **haben** have, **sein** be, **werden** become.
2. Regular verbs.
3. Irregular verbs.
4. Mixed verbs.
5. Reflexive verbs.
6. Auxiliary verbs of mode.
7. The *causative auxiliary*, **lassen**.
8. Compound verbs *inseparable*.
9. " " " *separable*.
10. " " " *separable or inseparable*.
11. Impersonal verbs.

8. Remarks. Before giving the conjugations it will be well to observe some differences between the German and English verbs. In German we have only the "simple form" of conjugation, and not the "progressive" and "emphatic" forms of English. For example, the three English forms, *he loves*, *he is loving* and *he does love* (all 3rd person, sing. number, indic. mode) are expressed by the one German form *er liebt*. It is evident, therefore, that the English language is richer in verb forms in this particular, but German makes up this deficiency by giving full conjugations for such verbs as können can, sollen shall, wollen will, müssen must, etc.

9. Conjugation of haben have.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

haben have, **hattē** had, **gehābt** had

INFINITIVES.

(zu) **haben** (to) have, **gehābt** (zu) **haben** (to) have had.

PARTICIPLES.

habend having **gehābt** had

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT TENSE.

ich habe	have	ich habe	have
----------	------	----------	------

du hast		du habest	
---------	--	-----------	--

er hat		er habe	
--------	--	---------	--

wir haben		wir haben	
-----------	--	-----------	--

ihr habet		ihr habet	
-----------	--	-----------	--

sie haben		sie haben	
-----------	--	-----------	--

PAST TENSE.

ich hatte	had	ich hätte	had
-----------	-----	-----------	-----

du hattest		du hättest	
------------	--	------------	--

er hatte		er hätte	
----------	--	----------	--

wir hatten		wir hätten	
------------	--	------------	--

ihr hattet		ihr hättest	
------------	--	-------------	--

sie hatten		sie hätten	
------------	--	------------	--

PERFECT TENSE.

ich habe gehabt	haben gehabt
du hast "	habest "
er hat "	habe "
wir haben "	haben "
ihr habt "	habet "
sie haben "	haben "

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

ich hatte gehabt	hätte gehabt
du hattest "	hättest "
er hatte "	hätte "
wir hatten "	hätten "
ihr hattet "	hättet "
sie hatten "	hätten "

FUTURE TENSE.

ich werde	haben	shall	werde	haben
du wirst	"	wilt	werdest	"
er wird	"	will	werde	"
wir werden	"	shall	werden	"
ihr werdet	"	will	werdet	"
sie werden	"	will	werden	"

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

ich werde gehabt haben	werde gehabt haben
du wirst " "	werdest " "
etc.	etc.

CONDITIONAL.

PRESENT.

PERFECT.

ich würde	haben	should	würde	gehabt	haben
du würdest	"	wouldst	würdest	"	"
er würde	"	would	würde	"	"
wir würden	"	should	würden	"	"
ihr würdet	"	would	würdet	"	"
sie würden	"	would	würden	"	"

IMPERATIVE.

Familiar form, sing. habe [du] have

“ plu. habt [ihr] have

Polite form, sing. & plu. haben Sie have

NOTE.—The polite form of the second person in any mode and tense has the form of the third plural, the pronoun having a capital initial.

10. Conjugation of **sein** be.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

sein be	war was	gewesen been
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INFINITIVES.

(zu) sein (to) be	gewesen (zu) sein (to) have been
-------------------	----------------------------------

PARTICIPLES.

seient being	gewesen been
---------------------	--------------

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
-------------	--------------

PRESENT TENSE.

ich bin am	sei be
------------	--------

du bist art	seiest be
-------------	-----------

er ist is	sei be
-----------	--------

wir sind are	seien be
--------------	----------

ihr seid are	seiet be
--------------	----------

sie sind are	seien be
--------------	----------

PAST TENSE.

ich war was	wäre were
-------------	-----------

du warst wast	wärest wert
---------------	-------------

er war was	wäre were
------------	-----------

wir waren were	wären were
----------------	------------

ihr wart were	wäret were
---------------	------------

sie waren were	wären were
----------------	------------

PERFECT TENSE.

ich bin gewesen have been	sei gewesen
---------------------------	-------------

du bist “ hast “	seiest “
---------------------------	-------------

er ist “ has “	sei “
-------------------------	----------

wir sind “ have “	seien “
----------------------------	------------

ihr seid “ have “	seiet “
----------------------------	------------

sie sind “ have “	seien “
----------------------------	------------

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

ich war gewesen	had been	wäre gewesen
du warst	" hadst "	wärest "
er war	" had "	wäre "
wir waren	" had "	wären "
ihr wartet	" had "	wäret "
sie waren	" had "	wären "

FUTURE TENSE.

ich werde sein, etc.	werde sein, etc.
----------------------	------------------

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

ich werde gewesen sein, etc.	werde gewesen sein, etc.
I shall have been, etc.	shall have been, etc.

CONDITIONAL.

PRESENT.

ich würde sein, etc.	würde gewesen sein, etc.
I should (would) be	should (would) have been

PERFECT.

würde gewesen sein, etc.	würde gewesen sein, etc.
should (would) have been	should (would) have been

IMPERATIVE.

sei [du]	be
seid [ihr]	be
seien Sie .	be

NOTE 1. The student should notice that **haben** furnishes its own auxiliary, and so does **sein**.

NOTE 2. **Geben** is the auxiliary verb for:

1. All transitive verbs,
2. All reflexive verbs,
3. Most impersonal verbs,
4. The modal verbs, and
5. Most intransitives which express simple action with or without indirect object.

NOTE 3. **Sein** is the auxiliary verb for the following intransitives:

1. Verbs which express a transition from one state into another; as, **sterben** die, **wachsen** grow.
2. Verbs which denote motion from one place to another; as, **fallen** fall, **gehen** go, **kommen** come, etc.
3. A few other verbs which may have a dative object; as, **begegnen** meet.
4. A few impersonals; as, **geschehen** happen.

II. Conjugation of *werden* become.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

werden become **wurde** became **geworden** become

INFINITIVES.

(zu) werden (to) become geworden (zu) sein

「(to) have become

PARTICLES.

werdend becoming geworden become

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT TENSE.

ich werde	werde
du wirst	werdest
er wird	werde
wir werden	werden
ihr werdet	werdet
sie werden	werden

PAST TENSE.

ich wurde, ward	würde
du wurdest, wardst	würdest
er wurde, ward	würde
wir wurden	würden
ihr wartet	würdet
sie wurden	würden

NOTE. Hereafter will be given only the synopsis of the compound tenses, as the auxiliaries have already been given in preceding paradigms.

PERFECT TENSE.

ich bin geworden **sei geworden**
I have become **have become**

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

ich war geworden
I had become

FUTURE TENSE.

ich werde werden	werde werden
I shall become	shall become

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

ich werde geworden sein
I shall have become

CONDITIONAL.

PRESENT—ich würde werden
PERFECT—ich würde geworden sein

IMPERATIVE.

werde [du] become
werdet [ihr] “
werden Sie “

NOTE 1. **Werden** is the auxiliary for the true passive voice in which the action is described, not the condition. If the condition is to be described then **sein** is used.

NOTE 2. To form the **passive**, use the perf. part. of the verb with correct form of **werden**, omitting the augment **ge** of the participle **geworden**.

12. Regular verbs.

In conjugating German regular verbs all that is necessary is to add to the root syllable of the verb a set of endings which are in the simple tenses as follows:

PRESENT.

INDICATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

ich	e	e
du	(e)st	est
er	(e)t	e
wir	en	en
ihr	(e)t	et
sie	en	en

PAST.

INDIC. AND SUBJ.

—(e)te
—(e)test
—(e)te
—(e)ten
—(e)tet
—(e)ten

NOTE 1. The letter **e** in parenthesis above is always used when the root of the verb ends with **d** or **t**, or **m** or **n** preceded by a mute consonant; as, **reden** talk, **reffen** save, **atmen** breathe, **rechnen** reckon.

NOTE 2. Some verbs require the **e** of the second person, **sing.**, **pres.**, and not the others; as, **tunzen** dance, **fischen** fish.

NOTE 2. These rules are largely a matter of euphony, and the student will do well to observe the following general rule: *Use the e if you need it, omit it if you can.*

13. Conjugation of a Regular Verb.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

lieben	love	liebte	loved	geliebt	loved
INFINITIVES.					

(zu) lieben	(to) love	geliebt	(zu) haben	(to) have	loved
PARTICIPLES.					

liebend	loving	geliebt	loved
INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	

PRESENT TENSE.

ich liebe	liebe
du liebst	liebest
er liebt	liebe
wir lieben	lieben
ihr liebt	liebet
sie lieben	lieben

PAST TENSE.

ich liebte	liebte
du liebtest	liebtest
er liebte	liebte
wir liebten	liebten
ihr liebtet	liebtet
sie liebten	liebten

PERFECT TENSE.

ich habe geliebt	habe geliebt
-------------------------	---------------------

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

ich hatte geliebt	hätte geliebt
--------------------------	----------------------

FUTURE TENSE.

ich werde lieben	werde lieben
-------------------------	---------------------

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

ich werde geliebt haben	
--------------------------------	--

CONDITIONAL.

PRESENT.	PERFECT.
ich würde lieben	ich würde geliebt haben

IMPERATIVE.

1. _____ lieben wir let us love
2. liebe (du) love (thou) liebt (ihr) love (you)
3. liebe er let him love lieben sie let them love

14. Irregular Verbs.

These verbs differ from the regular verbs principally in the *past tense* and *perfect participle*.

Note 1. If the root vowel is e, it is usually changed in the *second* and *third per., sing., pres., indic., and second, sing., imperative*, to ie or i (long e to ie, and short e to i).

Note 2. If the root vowel is a, it takes the umlaut in the *second* and *third persons of the present indicative*.

Note 3. The past subjunctive is formed by *umlauting* the vowel and adding the subjunctive endings: e, est, e, en, et, eu.

Note 4. The principal parts of the irregular verbs should be memorized by the student.

15. Conjugation of an Irregular Verb.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

geben give	gab gave	gegeben given
INFINITIVES.		

(zu) geben	gegeben (zu) haben
------------	--------------------

gebend	gegeben
--------	---------

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
-------------	--------------

PRESENT TENSE.

ich gebe	gebe
du gibst	gebst
er gibt	gebe
wir geben	geben
ihr gebt	gebet
sie geben	geben

PAST TENSE.

ich gab	gäbe
du gabst	gäbest
er gab	gäbe
wir gaben	gäben
ihr gabet	gäbet
sie gaben	gäben

PERFECT TENSE.

ich habe gegeben	habe gegeben
------------------	--------------

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

ich hatte gegeben	hätte gegeben
-------------------	---------------

FUTURE TENSE.

ich werde geben	werde geben
-----------------	-------------

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

ich werde gegeben haben	
-------------------------	--

CONDITIONAL.

PRESENT.

ich würde geben	ich würde gegeben haben
-----------------	-------------------------

PERFECT.

IMPERATIVE.	
1. —	1. geben wir
2. gib (du)	2. gebt (ihr)
3. gebe er	3. geben sie

16. Mixed Verbs. There are *nine* verbs that are *regular* as to *endings*, and *irregular* as to the *change of root vowels*:

brennen	burn	senden	send
kennen	know	wenden	wend, turn
nennen	name	denken	think
rennen	run	bringen	bring

wissen know

INF.	PAST.	PER. PART.	PAST SUBJ.
brennen	brannte	gebrannt	brennte
kennen	kannte	gekannt	kennte
nennen	nannte	genannt	nennte
rennen	rannte	gerannt	rennte
senden	sandte	gesandt	sendete
wenden	wandte	gewandt	wendete
denken	dachte	gedacht	dächte
ringen	brachte	gebracht	brächte
wissen	wußte	gewußt	wüßte

Note. Only wissen is irregular in present indicative, as follows:

ich weiß	wir wissen
du weißt	ihr wißt
er weiß	sie wissen

17. Reflexive Verbs.

A reflexive verb is one whose object denotes the same person or thing denoted by the subject. There are many more reflexive verbs in German than in English.

In most cases the reflexive pronoun is *accusative*, in a few cases *dative*, and in rare cases *genitive*.

EXAMPLE OF AN ACCUSATIVE:

sich waschen	wash oneself
ich wasche mich	wir waschen uns
du wäschest dich	ihr waschet euch
er wäscht sich	sie waschen sich

EXAMPLE OF A DATIVE:

sich schmeicheln	flatter oneself
ich schmeichle mir	wir schmeicheln uns
du schmeichelst dir	ihr schmeichelt euch
er schmeichelt sich	sie schmeicheln sich

EXAMPLE OF A GENITIVE:

schonen	spare
ich schone meiner	wir schonen unser
du schonst deiner	ihr schont euer
er schont seiner	sie schonen ihrer

18. Auxiliary Verbs of Mode, or Modal Verbs.

Infinitive.	Past.	P. P.	Past Subj
1. können to be able	könnte	gekönnt	könnte
2. dürfen to be allowed	durfte	gedurft	dürfte
3. mögen to like	mochte	gemocht	möchte
4. müssen to be compelled	musste	gemußt	müßte
5. wollen to be willing	wollte	gewollt	wollte
6. sollen to be obliged	sollte	gesollt	sollte

PRESENT TENSE.

ich kann	darf	mag	muß	will	soll
du kannst	darfst	magst	mußt	willst	sollst
er kann	darf	mag	muß	will	soll
wir können	dürfen	mögen	müssen	wollen	sollen
ihr könnt	dürft	mögt	müßt	wollt	sollt
sie können	dürfen	mögen	müssen	wollen	sollen

SYNOPSIS of können with and without an infinitive:

PRESENT { ich kann
 { ich kann singen

PAST { ich konnte
 { ich konnte singen

PERFECT { ich habe gekonnt
 { ich habe singen können

PLUPERFECT { ich hatte gekonnt
 { ich hatte singen können

FUTURE { ich werde können
 { ich werde singen können

FUT. PERFECT { ich werde gekonnt haben
 { ich werde haben singen können

COND. PRES. { ich würde können
 { ich würde singen können

COND. PERFECT. { ich würde gekonnt haben
 { ich würde haben singen können

NOTE 1. In the past tense these verbs are conjugated like regular verbs.

NOTE 2. These verbs being primarily auxiliary verbs are accompanied by an infinitive (present or perfect) without the *zu*.

NOTE 3. In all the perfect tenses the perfect participle is changed into the infinitive form when another infinitive is used.

NOTE 4. The same variation is made by a few other verbs: hören hear, sehen see, helfen help, lassen let, bitten bid.

19. The Causative Verb **lassen**.

This verb ordinarily means *let*, *permit*, but often has the sense of *cause to do*, *make do*; as:

1. Er ließ das Pferd springen, He made the horse jump.
2. Ich lasse mir ein Paar Schuhe machen, I am having a pair of shoes made.
3. Lasset die Kinder Deutsch lernen, Have the children learn German.
4. Ich ließ den Arzt kommen, I sent for the doctor.

20. Compound Verbs Inseparable.

The inseparable prefixes are: *be*, *emp*, *ent*, *er*, *ge*, *ver*, *zer*, and remain with the stem of the verb throughout the conjugation. The perf. part. augment *ge* is not then used. This prefix *never* takes the accent.

bezahlen pay

bezahlt

bezahlt

INDICATIVE.

Pres.—Ich **bezahle**

Plup.—Ich hatte **bezahlt**

Past.—Ich **bezahlte**

Fut.—Ich werde **bezahlen**

Perf.—Ich habe **bezahlt**

Fut. per.—Ich werde **bezahlt**

[haben]

CONDITIONAL.

Pres.—Ich würde **bezahlen**

Per.—Ich würde **bezahlt** haben

IMPERATIVE.

1. —————

1. **bezahlen** wir

2. **bezahle** [du]

2. **bezahlet** [ihr]

3. **bezahle** er

3. **bezahlen** sie

21. Compound Verbs Separable.

Many *adverbs* and *prepositions* are united with verbs to form compound verbs, and these are *separable* compound verbs, because the prefixes (adverbs or pre-

ositions) are often separated from the verb, and put to another part of the sentence. *This separable prefix always takes the accent.*

SYNOPSIS of anfangen begin.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

anfangen **fing — an** **angefangen**

INFINITIVES.

PARTICLES.

INDICATIVE.

Pres.—Ich fange den Brief an, I begin the letter.

Past—*I*h fing den Brief **an**, I began the letter.

Perf.—Ich habe den Brief angefangen.

Plup.—Ich hatte den Brief angefangen.

Fut.—Ich werde den Brief anfangen.

Fut. per.—*Jh* werde den Brief angefangen haben.

CONDITIONAL.

PRESENT.

REFECT.

Ich würde anfangen **Ich würde angefangen haben**

IMPERATIVE.

1. —	1. fangen wir den Brief an
2. fange [du] den Brief an	2. fanget [ihr] den Brief an
3. fange er den Brief an	3. fangen sie den Brief an

NOTE 1. The sep. prefix is placed last in the present and past tenses, and imperative mode.

Note 2. The augment *ge* of the perf. participle, and the *gu* for the infinitive are inserted between the prefix and the verb.

NOTE 3. An inspection of the following will show that the prefix in dependent clauses is, in the *simple tenses*, written in one word with the verb at the end of the clause:

Pres.—.... daß ich den Brief **anfangen**

Past— . . . daß ich den Brief anfing.

22. Compound Verbs Separable or Inseparable.

The prepositions durch, hinter, über, um, unter, are sometimes compounded with verbs, and are:

1. SEPARABLE, if the compound verb has a *primitive* or *literal* sense; and
2. INSEPARABLE, if the compound verb has a *derived* or *figurative* sense.

EXAMPLES:

hold under, unterhalten *hielt* — unter untergehalten
entertain, unterhalten unterhielt unterhalten

23. Impersonal Verbs.

These verbs have the impersonal subject *es* it, and include not only those expressing phenomena of nature, but also others that are not used impersonally in English. The following examples will illustrate:

<i>es regnet</i> it rains	<i>es friert mich</i>	}	I am cold
<i>es schneit</i> it snows	<i>es ist mir kalt</i>		
<i>es friert</i> it freezes	wie geht es? how goes it?		
<i>es freut mich</i> I am glad	<i>es tut mir leid</i> I am sorry		
<i>es war ein Mann</i>	<i>es gab einen Mann</i>		there was a man
<i>es gelingt mir</i> I succeed			

Some of these may be conjugated, and one example will be given:

<i>es gelingt mir</i> I succeed	<i>es gelingt uns</i> we succeed
<i>es gelingt dir</i> thou succeedest	<i>es gelingt euch</i> you “
<i>es gelingt ihm</i> he succeeds	<i>es gelingt ihnen</i> they “

24. Passive Voice.

Directions have been given to form the *passive voice* (see 11, note 2), but a synopsis of the passive voice of **lieben** is here given:

Infinitive—geliebt (*zu*) werden (to) be loved

Perf. Part.—geliebt worden been loved

Perf. Inf.—geliebt worden (*zu*) sein (to) have been loved

INDICATIVE.

Present—*ich werde geliebt* I am loved

Past—*ich wurde geliebt* I was loved

Perfect—*ich bin geliebt worden* I have been loved

Pluperfect—*ich war geliebt worden* I had been loved

Future—*ich werde geliebt werden* I shall be loved

Fut. Perf.—*ich werde geliebt worden sein* I shall have been
[loved]

CONDITIONAL.

Pres.—*ich würde geliebt werden* I should be loved

Perf.—*ich würde geliebt worden sein* I should have been
[loved]

IMPERATIVE.

werde [du] geliebt be loved

werdet [ihr] geliebt be loved

werden Sie geliebt be loved

25. Adverb

a. Besides the *simple* adverbs the Germans use most adjectives in their predicate form, but also in the various degrees of comparison.

Positive—*Karl schreibt schön.*

Comparative—*Wilhelm schreibt schöner.*

Superlative—*Louise schreibt am schönsten.*

Absolute Superlative—*Sie grüßte mich aufs freundlichste,* she greeted me in a most friendly manner.

b. German adverbs are divided, as in English, into adverbs of time, of place, of degree, of manner.

26. Numerals.

CARDINALS.

1 *ein, eins*

2 *zwei*

3 *drei*

4 *vier*

5 *fünf*

ORDINALS.

der, die, das erste

„ „ „ zweite

„ „ „ dritte

„ „ „ vierte

„ „ „ fünfte

6	sechs	der, die, das sechste
7	sieben	" " " siebente
8	acht	" " " achte
9	neun	" " " neunte
10	zehn	" " " zehnte
11	elf	" " " elfte
12	zwölf	" " " zwölft
13	dreizehn	" " " dreizehnte
19	neunzehn	" " " neunzehnte
20	zwanzig	" " " zwanzigste
21	ein und zwanzig	" " " einundzwanzigste
30	dreißig	" " " dreißigste
40	vierzig	" " " vierzigste
50	fünfzig	" " " fünfzigste
60	sechzig	" " " sechzigste
70	sieb(en)zig	" " " siebzigste
80	achtzig	" " " achtzigste
90	neunzig	" " " neunzigste
100	hundert	" " " hundertste
1000	tausend	" " " tausendste

NOTE 1. Of the cardinals only *ein* is fully declined. It is like the indefinite article.

NOTE 2. Ordinals are declined like adjectives.

27. Prepositions.

a. Prepositions which govern the Accusative:

bis, till.	gegen, against.
bis an, as far as.	ohne, without.
durch, through.	um, around.
für, for.	wider, against.

b. Prepositions which govern the Dative:

aus, out of, from.	nächst, next to.
außer, except, besides.	nebst, along with.
bei, by, near, with, at the house of.	nach, after, to, according to. sammt, together with.

*entgegen, towards.	seit, since.
*gegenüber, opposite to.	von, from.
*gemäß, according to.	zu, to, at, in, for.
gleich, like.	*zufolge, in consequence of.
mit, with.	*zumwider, contrary to.

NOTE 1. Those marked with a * should follow the case.

c. Prepositions which govern the Dative or Accusative:

an, at, on.	neben, beside.
auf, on, upon, at.	über, over, above, beyond.
hinter, behind.	unter, under, below, among.
in, in, into.	vor, before, ago.
	zwischen, between.

NOTE 1. These preposition govern the dative in expressions of location or of motion in a place. These expressions answer the question: *where?* and are called "locative datives."

NOTE 2. These prepositions govern the accusative in expressions of direction, extent or motion to a place. Such an expression answers the question: *whither?* and is called "limit of motion."

NOTE 3. The following stanza will assist in memorizing the list:

An, auf, hinter, neben, in,
 Über, unter, vor und zwischen
 Stehen mit dem vierten Fall,
 Wenn man fragen kann: wohin?
 Mit dem dritten stehen sie so,
 Wenn man nur fragen kann: wo?

d. Prepositions which govern the Genitive:

anstatt, statt, instead of.	außerhalb, on the outside of.
oberhalb, above.	innerhalb, on the inside of.
unterhalb, below.	trotz, in spite of (also dat.).
diesseits, on this side of.	während, during (rarely dat.).
jenseits, on that side of.	wegen, on account of.
kraft, by virtue of.	vermöge, by dint of.
	längs, along (also dat.).
	vermittelst, mittelst, by means of.
	laut, conformably to (also dat.).

zufolge, according to, in consequence of (also dat.).
um—willen, for the sake of (the case inserted).
ungeachtet, notwithstanding (or with preceding dat.).
unweit, not far from (also dat.).
halben, halber, on account of (follows case).

NOTE. The following stanza will aid in memorizing the list:

Unweit, mittelst, kraft und während,
 Laut, vermöge, ungeachtet,
 Oberhalb und unterhalb,
 Innerhalb und außerhalb,
 Diesseits, jenseits, halben, wegen,
 Statt; auch längs, zufolge, trotz
 Stehen mit dem Genitiv;
 Oder auf die Frage: Wessen?
 Doch ist hier nicht zu vergessen,
 Daß bei diesen letzten drei
 Auch der Dativ richtig sei.
 Hierzu kommt noch *um—willen*.

28. Conjunctions.

CO-ORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS.

a. The following are called *pure* conjunctions, and have no effect on the word-order:

aber, but.	denn, for, because.
allein, but.	oder, or.
	und, and.

sondern, but (follows a negative and introduces an opposite statement).

b. The following are called *adverbial* conjunctions, yet are properly adverbs. They cause the *inverted order*, as all adverbs do, and should be immediately followed by the personal verb. The most important are:

allerdings, to be sure.	auch, also, too.
also, so, accordingly.	da, there, then.
außerdem, besides.	daher, therefore.

dann, then.	noch, yet, still.
darum, therefore.	so, so, then.
dennnoch, yet, nevertheless.	fogleich, directly.
deshalb, on that account.	sonst, else, formerly.
deswegen, on that account.	troßdem, nevertheless.
doch, but, yet, surely.	übrigens, moreover.
folglich, consequently.	zudem, besides.
freilich, of course.	jwar, to be sure.
jedoch, nevertheless.	

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS.

These require the *personal* (or *auxiliary*) verb to stand at the end of the clause. They are :

als, as, when (with past ind.).	obgleich, obſchon, obwohl,
bevor, before.	[though
bis, until.	seit, seitdem, since.
da, since, as.	während, while.
damit, so that.	wenn, if, when.
daß, that.	wenn... auch,
ehe, before.	wenn... gleich, } although.
falls, in case.	wenn... schon,
indem, while.	wann, when (interrogative).
nachdem, after.	wie, how, as.
ob, whether, if.	wo, where.

29. Word-Order.

a. The order of words in the German sentence depends entirely upon how the sentence is begun.

Let S=subject with its modifiers.

Let V=finite (personal or auxiliary) verb.

Let A=adjuncts of the verb.

Normal order=S V A.

Inverted order=V S A.

Transposed order=(conj. or rel. pro.) S A V.

Observe that in the *normal* order the verb follows the subject, in the *inverted* order the verb precedes the

subject, and in the *transposed* order the verb stands at the end.

The finite verb is the important element to watch, and its position is governed by the opening element.

b. SYNOPSIS OF VERB POSITION.

Principal Sentences :

When introduced by the subject, Normal : S V A.

When not introduced by the subject, Inverted : A V S A.

Dependent Clauses :

When introduced by sub. conj. or rel. pro., Transposed : S A V.

Note the following changes in the dependent clauses :

Substantive clause with daß omitted, Normal.

Conditional clause with wenn omitted, Inverted.

c. THE FOLLOWING GENERAL RULES WILL BE HELPFUL :

1. The personal (or auxiliary) verb takes the second position in all independent declarative sentences.

1ST POS.	2ND POS.	ADJUNCTS.
Der Mann	hat	mir gestern einen Hut gegeben.
Mir	hat	der Mann einen Hut gegeben.
Gestern	hat	mir der Mann einen Hut gegeben.
Einen Hut	hat	mir der Mann gegeben.
Gekauft	hat	er den Hut, nicht geliehen.

2. The personal (or auxiliary) verb stands at the end of the clause introduced by a subordinating conjunction, or a relative pronoun.

Er sagte, daß er den Brief nicht erhalten habe.

Er sagte, er habe den Brief nicht erhalten.

Ich würde nach Hause gehen, wenn ich Zeit hätte.

Wenn ich Zeit hätte, würde ich nach Hause gehen.

Hätte ich Zeit, würde ich nach Hause gehen.

3. Participles and infinitives follow the words which modify them.

Er kam, um mir einen Rock zu machen.

Ich kann ihn heute nicht sehen.

Er wird morgen Abend kommen.

Wir haben ihn gestern getroffen.

4. Pronoun objects precede all other adjuncts, and the *accusative* precedes the *dative*.

Er hat ihm den Apfel gegeben.

Er hat ihn dem Knaben gegeben.

Er hat ihn mir gegeben.

5. In the *inverted and transposed order* the *pronoun object* usually precedes the *noun subject*.

Gestern hat mir der Mann einen Brief geschickt.

Ich weiß, daß ihn der Mann morgen sehen wird.

6. Adverbs of time precede other kinds.

Sie ist heute hier gewesen.

7. The *personal verb* stands first in:

1. Questions (not begun by interrogative pronoun or adverb).

2. Optative sentences.

3. Imperative sentences.

4. Conditional clauses with *wenn* omitted.

Sprechen Sie Deutsch?

Wäre er nur hier!

Geben Sie ihm diesen Brief.

Hätte ich Geld genug, würde ich nach Europa reisen.

30. Case-Construction.

NOMINATIVE.

1. As subject.

Mein Freund lernt fleißig.

2. As predicate.

Er ist mein Freund.

3. By direct address.

Karl, wo sind deine Bücher?

4. In seeming apposition with *wie* or *als* as subject

Er spricht wie ein Deutscher. [of an implied verb.]

GENITIVE.

1. Adnominal (with nouns).

a. As partitive genitive.

ein Theil des Chors, a part of the chorus.

b. As genitive of possession.

das Haus meines Vaters, the house of my father.

- c. As genitive of cause.
in des Schreckens Wahn, in the madness of terror.
- d. As genitive of material or constitution.
ein Dach blühender Rosen, a roof of blossoming [roses.]
- e. As genitive of characteristic.
ein Mann festen Charakters, a man of firm character.
- f. As subjective genitive.
das Sausen des Meeres, the roaring of the ocean.
- g. As objective genitive.
die Lösung des Problems, the solution of the [problem.]

NOTE. For the adnominal genitive may be substituted the dative with the preposition von.

2. With adjectives.
des Singens müde, tired of singing.
der Stelle würdig, worthy of the position.
3. With prepositions. [See 27 d.]
während des Tages, during the day.
anstatt des Buches, instead of the book.
4. With verbs.
 - a. As single object.
Er bedarf des Geldes, he needs the money.
Gedenke deines Vaters, remember your father.
 - b. As secondary object.
Er beraubt sie der Hoffnung, he robs her of hope.
 - c. As secondary object with reflexives.
Ich erinnere mich des Mannes, I remember the [man.]
5. As predicate genitive.
Er ist der Meinung, he is of the opinion.
6. As adverbial genitive.
 - a. Of time (indefinite).
Eines Tages ging er fort, one day he went away.

b. Of place.

Er ging seines Weges, he went his way.

c. Of manner (with descriptive adjective).

schnellen Schrittes, swiftly.

DATIVE.

1. With verbs.

a. As indirect object.

Er gab dem Mann das Geld, he gave the man
[the money.]

b. As single object with intransitive verbs which are considered
[transitive in English.]

Er hilft dem Knaben, he helps the boy.

Ich danke Ihnen, I thank you.

2. As dative of interest (ethical dative).

Wie geht es Ihnen? how goes it with you?

Er hat mir die Uhr gebrochen, he has broken my
[watch.]

3. As privative object.

Er hat dem Knaben den Apfel genommen, he took
[the apple from the boy.]

4. With adjectives.

Sie war ihm treu, she was true to him.

Das ist mir fremd, that is strange to me.

5. With prepositions. [See 27, b.]

Er spielt mit dem Knaben.

6. With nouns (rare).

Gewissheit einem neuen Bunde, assurance of a new
[alliance.]

ACCUSATIVE.

1. As direct object of a transitive verb.

Er schreibt den Brief, he is writing the letter.

2. As secondary object, as some verbs require two
[accusatives.]

Er lehrt mich die Weisheit, he teaches me wisdom.

Ich will dich etwas fragen, I want to ask you
[something.]

3. As cognate accusative.

Er spricht die Sprache, he speaks the language.

4. As factitive object.

Sie nannten ihn Karl, they named him Charles.

5. As adverbial accusative.

a. Of the way.

Er sandte mich den längsten Weg, he sent me the
[longest way.]

b. Of time (definite).

Kommen sie diesen Abend, come this evening.

c. Of measure of time, space, weight and cost.

Er ist schon eine Stunde hier, he has been here an
[hour.]

Es kostet zwei Thaler, it costs two dollars.

6. As absolute accusative.

Er stand da, die Hand auf dem Schwert, he stood
[there (with) his hand on the sword.]

7. With a few adjectives.

Wir müssen die Mäuse los werden, we must get rid
[of the mice.]

8. With prepositions. [See 27, a.]

Er kommt für den Hut, he comes for the hat.

Wir sitzen um den Ofen, we sit around the stove.

9. As subject of an infinitive.

Ich sah den Knaben spielen, I saw the boy play.

31. Subjunctive Mode.

This subject is divided into *indirect*, *optative*, *unreal*, *potential* and *conditional* subjunctives.

1. INDIRECT SUBJUNCTIVE.

a. This is the subjunctive of *indirect discourse*;
i. e., the statement of another as related, not
quoted.

DIRECT DISCOURSE:—Er sagte: „Ich bin krank gewesen.“
He said, “I have been sick.”

INDIRECT DISCOURSE:—Er sagte, er sei krank gewesen.
He said, he had been sick.

An inspection of these examples will show that in English, if the principal verb is in the past tense, we usually change the tense when we change from *direct* to *indirect* discourse, but in German the tense is not changed. Sometimes the change is made in German when the form of the subjunctive is the same as that of the indicative. This *indirect* subjunctive is used after verbs which mean *think, believe, say, tell, hope, fear, seem*, and the like.

Ich glaube, er werde morgen kommen.

Sie schrieb mir, daß ihre Mutter krank sei.

b. But when the statement is given as a fact, admitted or confirmed by the writer, the indicative should be used.

Ich weiß, daß er mein Buch hat.

Er gestand, daß sie ihn gesehen hat.

c. Dependent questions, when related *indirectly* should also be subjunctive, and in the tense of the *direct*.

Er fragte sie, ob sie ihn gesehen habe.

He asked her whether she had seen him.

2. OPTATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE.

This expresses a wish, permission or request, of which the realization is not affirmed.

Wäre er nur hier! If he were only here!

So sei es! So be it!

Ich wünsche, daß er komme. I wish that he would
[come.]

Allied with this is the subjunctive of purpose:

Er spricht laut, damit jedermann ihn höre.

He speaks loudly, so that everyone may hear him.

3. UNREAL SUBJUNCTIVE.

This corresponds to the English subjunctive of *unreal* condition.

Wenn ich ein Vöglein wär', und auch zwei Flüglein
hätt', flög' ich zu dir, if I were a little bird and
had two little wings, I would fly to thee.

4. POTENTIAL SUBJUNCTIVE.

This expresses possibility or contingency.

Er wär' ein Narr, he would be a fool.

Wie es auch sei, however it may be.

Ich könnte es thun, I might do it.

5. CONDITIONAL SUBJUNCTIVE.

Here the conclusion is the principal clause when the supposition expressed in the dependent clause is contrary to fact. It occurs both in past and pluperfect subjunctives, and also in the form of present and perfect conditional modes.

Wenn er gesund wäre, würde er ausgehen.

Wenn er gesund wäre, ginge er aus.

If he were well, he would go out.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

Infinitive.	Present, 2d and 3d person.	Imperfect, 1st person.	Past Participle.
Bäcken, to bake	bäckst, bäckt	bäckt	gebäckt
Befehlen, to order	befiehlest, befiehlt	befahl	befohlen
Beflecken, to apply to, to study		befliss	beßflissen
Beginnen, to begin		begann	begonnen
Beißen, to bite		biß	gebissen
Bergen, to hide, to save	birgst, birgt	barg	geborgen
Bersten, to burst	birtest, birst	barst	geborsten
Besitzen, to possess		befaß	besessen
Betrügen, to cheat		betrog	betrogen
Bewegen, to induce		bewog	bewogen
biegen, to bend		bog	gebogen
Bieten, to offer		bot	geboten
Binden, to bind, to tie		band	gebunden
Bitten, to ask, to re- quest		bat	gebeten
Blasen, to blow	bläfest, bläst	blies	geblasen
Bleiben, to remain		blieb	geblieben
Braten, to roast	brätst, brät	brriet	gebraten
Brechen, to break	brichtst, bricht	brach	gebrochen
Brennen, to burn		brannte	gebrannt
Bringen, to bring		brachte	gebracht
Denken, to think		dachte	gedacht
Dingen, to bargain		dingte	gedungen
Dreschen, to thrash	drischest, drischst	droßch	gebroischen
Dringen, to urge, to penetrate		drang	gebrungen
Dürfen, to dare, to be allowed	ich darf, du darfst, er darf	durste	gedurst
Empfehlen, to recom- mend	empfehlst, emp- fiehlt	empfahl	empfohlen
Erblassen, to turn pale		erblich	erblichen
Erläutern, to choose		erlor	erloren

Infinitive.	Present, 2d and 3d person.	Imperfect, 1st person.	Past Participle.
Erschallen, to resound		erscholl	erschollen
Erschreden, to be frightened	erschreidst, erschridt	erschrat	erschroden
Erwägen, to consider		erwog	erwogen
Essen, to eat	istest, ißt	aß	gegessen
Fahren, to drive	fährst, fährt	fuhr	gefahren
Fallen, to fall	fällst, fällt	fiel	gefallen
Fangen, to catch	fängst, fängt	fang	gefangen
Fechten, to fight	fiebst, fiebt	fiebt	gefochten
Finden, to find		fanb	gefunden
Flechten, to twist, to braid	flichtst, flicht	flocht	geflochten
Fliegen, to fly		flog	geflogen
Fliehen, to flee		floh	geflohen
Fließen, to flow		floss	geflossen
Fressen, to eat (of animals)	frißt	fräß	gefressen
Frieren, to freeze		fror	gefroren
Gären, to ferment		gor	gegoren
Gebären, to bring forth		gebär	geboren
Geben, to give	giebst, giebt	gab	gegeben
Gebieten, to command		gebot	geboten
Gedeihen, to prosper		gedieh	gediehen
Gehen, to go		ging	gegangen
Gelingen, to succeed (impersonal, with dative)		gelang	gefungen
Gelten, to be worth	giltst, gilt	galt	gegolten
Genießen, to recover		genas	geniesen
Gniesien, to enjoy		genoß	genossen
Geschehen, to happen	geschieht (im-pers.)	geschah	geichehen
Gewinnen, to gain		gewann	gewonnen
Gießen, to pour		goß	gegossen
Gleichen, to resemble		glich	geglichen
Gleiten, to glide		glitt	geglitten
Glimmen, to glow		glomm	geglommen
Graben, to dig	gräbst, gräbt	grub	gegraben

Infinitive.	Present, 2d and 3d person.	Imperfect, 1st person.	Past Participle.
Greifen, to seize		griff	gegriffen
Halten, to hold	hältst, hält	hielt	gehalten
Hangen, to hang		hing	gehängen
Hauen, to hew		hieb	gehauen
Heben, to lift		hob	gehoben
Heißen, to be called		hieß	geheißen
Helfen, to help	hilfst, hilft	half	geholfen
Keisen, to scold		kiff	getisfen
Kennen, to know		kantte	gelernt
Klimmen, to climb		komm	gekommen
Klingen, to sound		klang	gelungen
Kneifen, to pinch		kniff	geknissen
Kommen, to come		kam	gekommen
Können, to be able	ich kann, du kannst, er kann	konnte	gelernt
Kriechen, to creep		kroch	gekrochen
Laden, to load		lud	geladen
Lassen, to let	lässt, läßt	ließ	gelassen
Laufen, to run	läufst, läuft	ließ	gelaufen
Leiden, to suffer		litt	gelitten
Leihen, to lend		lieh	geliehen
Lesen, to read	liest, liest	las	gelesen
Liegen, to lie, recline		lag	gelegen
Löschchen, to extinguish	(löshest, lisch't)	losch	gelöschen
Lügen, to lie, to utter a falsehood		log	gelogen
Mahlen, to grind		mahlte	gemahlen
Meiden, to avoid		mied	gemieden
Melken, to milk		molk	gemolken
Messen, to measure	missest, mißt	maß	gemessen
Mögen, to like	ich mag, du magst, er mag	mochte	gemocht
Müssen, to be com- pelled	ich muß, du mußt, er muß	mußte	gemußt
Nehmen, to take	nimmst, nimmt	nahm	genommen
Nennen, to call		nannte	genannt
Pfeifen, to whistle		pifff	gepifffen

Infinitive.	Present, 2d and 3d person.	Imperfect, 1st person.	Past Participle.
Pflegen, to foster	pflog	gepflogen	
Preisen, to praise	pries	gepreisen	
Quellen, to spring forth	quoll	gequollen	
Raten, to advise	rätest, rät	riet	geraten
Reiben, to rub		rieb	gerieben
Reißen, to tear		riß	gerissen
Reiten, to ride on horseback		ritt	geritten
Rennen, to run		rannte	gerannt
Riechen, to smell		roch	gerochen
Ringen, to wrestle		rang	gerungen
Rinnen, to flow		rann	geronnen
Rufen, to call		rief	gerufen
Salzen, to salt		salzte	gefälzen
Sausen, to drink (of animals)	ſäufſt, ſäuft	ſoff	geſoffen
Saugen, to suck		ſog	geſogen
Schaffen, to create		ſchuf	geſchaffen
Schallen, to sound		ſcholl	geſchollen
Scheiden, to separate		ſchied	geſchieden
Scheinen, to seem		ſchien	geſchienen
Scheren, to shear		ſchor	geſchoren
Schelten, to scold	ſchiltſt, ſchilt	ſchalt	geſcholten
Schieben, to shove		ſchob	geſchoben
Schießen, to shoot		ſchoß	geſchossen
Schinden, to flay		ſchund	geſchunden
Schlafen, to sleep	ſchläfst, ſchläßt	ſchließt	geſchlaſſen
Schlagen, to beat	ſchlägſt, ſchlägt	ſchlug	geſchlagen
Schleichen, to sneak		ſchlich	geſchlichen
Schleifen, to grind		ſchließt	geſchliſſen
Schleißen, to split		ſchliß	geſchliſſen
Schließen, to lock		ſchloß	geſchloſſen
Schlingen, to twine, to devour		ſchlang	geſchlunguen
Schmeißen, to throw		ſchmiß	geſchmiſſen.
Schmelzen, to melt	ſchmolz	ſchmolz	geſchmolzen
Schnauben, to snort		ſchnob	geſchnoben

Infinitive.	Present, 2d and 3d person.	Imperfect, 1st person.	Past Participle.
Schneiden, to cut		schnitt	geschnitten
Schrauben, to screw		schroß	geschröben
Schreiben, to write		schrieb	geschrieben
Schreien, to scream		schrie	geschrien
Schreiten, to stride		schritt	geschritten
Schweigen, to be silent		schwieg	geschwiegen
Schwollen, to swell	schwillst, schwollt	schvoll	geschwollen
Schwimmen, to swim		schwamm	geschwom- men
Schwirben, to vanish		schwand	geschwunden
Schwingen, to swing		schwang	geschwungen
Schwören, to swear		schwor	geschworen
Sehen, to see	siehst, sieht	sah	gesehen
Senden, to send		sandte	gesandt
Sieben, to boil		sott	gesotten
Singen, to sing		sang	gesungen
Sinken, to sink		sank	gesunken
Sinnen, to meditate		sann	gesonnen
Sitzen, to sit		säß	gesessen
Sollen	ich soll (I am to), du sollst, er soll	sollte	gefordert
Speien, to spit		spie	gespieen
Spinnen, to spin		spann	gesponnen
Sprechen, to speak	sprichst, spricht	sprach	gesprochen
Sprießen, to sprout		sproß	gesprossen
Springen, to leap		sprang	gesprungen
Stechen, to sting	stichst, sticht	stach	gestochen
Stehen, to stand		stand	gestanden
Stehlen, to steal	stiehlst, stiehlt	stahl	gestohlen
Steigen, to mount		stieg	gestiegen
Sterben, to die	stirbst, stirbt	starb	gestorben
Stieben, to scatter		stob	gestoben
Stinken, to stink		stanß	gestunken
stoßen, to push	stößest, stößt	stieß	gestoßen
Streichen, to stroke, cancel		strich	gestrichen
Streiten, to quarrel		stritt	gestritten

Infinitive.	Present, 2d and 3d person.	Imperfect, 1st person.	Past Participle.
Thun, to do		that	gethan
Tragen, to carry	trägst, trägt	trug	getragen
Treffen, to hit, meet	trifft, trifft	traf	getroffen
Treiben, to drive		trieb	getrieben
Treten, to tread	trittst, tritt	trat	getreten
Triefen, to drip		tross	getroffen
Trinken, to drink		trank	getrunken
Trügen, to deceive		trog	getrogen
Verbergen, to hide	verbirgst, ver- birgt	verbarg	verborgen
Verbieten, to forbid		verbot	verboten
Verberben, to spoil	verdirbst, ver- birbt	verdarb	verdorben
Verdrießen, to vex		verdroß	verdroffen
Vergessen, to forget	vergässt, ver- gibt	vergaß	vergessen
Verlieren, to lose		verlor	verloren
Verschwinden, to dis- appear		verschwand	verschwun- den
Verzeihen, to pardon		verzieh	verziehen
Wachsen, to grow	wächtest, wächst	wuchs	gewachsen
Wägen, to weigh		wog	gewogen
Waschen, to wash	wäschest, wäscht	wusch	gewaschen
Weben, to weave		wob	gewoben
Weichen, to yield		wich	gewichen
Weisen, to show		wies	gewiesen
Wenden, to turn		wandte	gewandt
Werben, to sue	wirbst, wirbt	warb	geworben
Werfen, to throw	wirfst, wirft	warf	geworfen
Wiegen, to weigh		wog	gewogen
Winden, to wind		wand	gewunden
Wissen, to know	ich weiß, du weißt, er weiß	wußte	gewußt
Wollen, to be willing	ich will, du willst, er will	wollte	gewollt
Beihen, to accuse		zieh	geziehen
Ziehen, to draw		zog	gezogen
Bringen, to force		zwang	gezwungen

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